

SHE

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN

NEW YORK, April 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Despatches from Shanghai report that an imperial edict will be issued announcing the decision of the Chinese court to refuse ratification of the Manchuria agreement.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Information has reached here to the effect that the Russian Government, being seriously perturbed by the course of China, in not signing the Manchurian agreement, largely because of the protest made by the several powers, has conveyed a distinct and unmistakable indication to China that if this course is persisted in there may be an interruption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China and a termination of the present intercourse between them. This is little short of an ultimatum that China must sign or take the consequence of a termination of her friendly relations with Russia.

To what extent the United States will take cognizance of Russia's disposition to enforce the signing of the agreement has not yet been made apparent. It appears to be the policy of the Chinese authorities to consider this as a subject which concerns the powers quite as much as it does China. The matter has become further complicated by reports reaching Washington that the Chinese authorities are divided on the course to be pursued, some of the most influential, including Li Hung Chang, urging that acquiescence be given to the Russian proposals, while others insist on rejecting the agreement. The attitude of Li Hung Chang is accounted for by his well known friendliness for Russian interests. In this case, however, there appears to be arrayed against him the strong influence of the Southern Viceroy, Chan Chi Tung and Lia Kun Yi, who oppose the signing of the treaty. Reports reaching here this morning showed that the agreement had not yet been signed. Its status is most peculiar. The time within which it was to be signed expired last Tuesday, but on that day Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, fell in the legation and hurt his head so that he was unable to transact business. This misfortune caused much amusement here and some irritation in certain quarters as it had been recognized as a timely means of avoiding a direct action on the subject. It is not clear to what extent the Russian ultimatum has gone, but in any event it gives an urgency to China's course which has not been presented thus far.

TO RESCUE EMPEROR.

LONDON, April 1.—The correspondent of the Globe at Shanghai, in a despatch dated Sunday, March 30, says he understands that the Yang Tse Viceroy and Yuan Shi Kai, (the Military Governor of Shan Tung) are preparing to rescue the Emperor from the hands of the reactionaries and escort him to Peking if a little pressure and promise of moral support is forthcoming from the powers interested in the open door.

The correspondent adds that the suggested expedition would prove popular in Central and Southern China, would result in the destruction of the anti-foreign elements and would lead to the establishment of a progressive government at Peking.

FARRAGUT'S MEN MEET.

They Visit the Old Hartford at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, April 1.—About 200 sailors of Farragut's fleet, with their families, were entertained yesterday at the Brooklyn navy yard. The feature of the day was their visit to the Hartford, Farragut's old flag-ship. The old ship was gallantly decorated for the occasion. Among the visitors were many who had fought aboard the Hartford in 1862. They found many changes in her. When they looked for her old 8-inch muzzle-loaders and her 9-inch smooth-bore guns they found her equipped with rapid-fire 6-pounders, 1-pounders and a Colt automatic gun. The veterans told their sons and daughters of the changes in the ship, sat in their favorite spots on decks, recalled old stories of the war and retold the old tale of how she had been struck 210 times during her nineteen months of service.

The visitors were the members of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet, and have been celebrating for a week the entry of the fleet into the Mississippi river, this being the thirty-ninth anniversary. They come from all over the United States and some from foreign countries.

The nomination of officers occurred at a business meeting. Admiral Dewey, who is president of the association, was nominated for re-election, as was Commander M. F. Tobin. F. H. Grove was nominated for the office of vice-commander in place of the present vice-commander. Printed ballots will be distributed all through the country and some sent to members of the association who are now living in South America. Many will cast their ballot by mail.

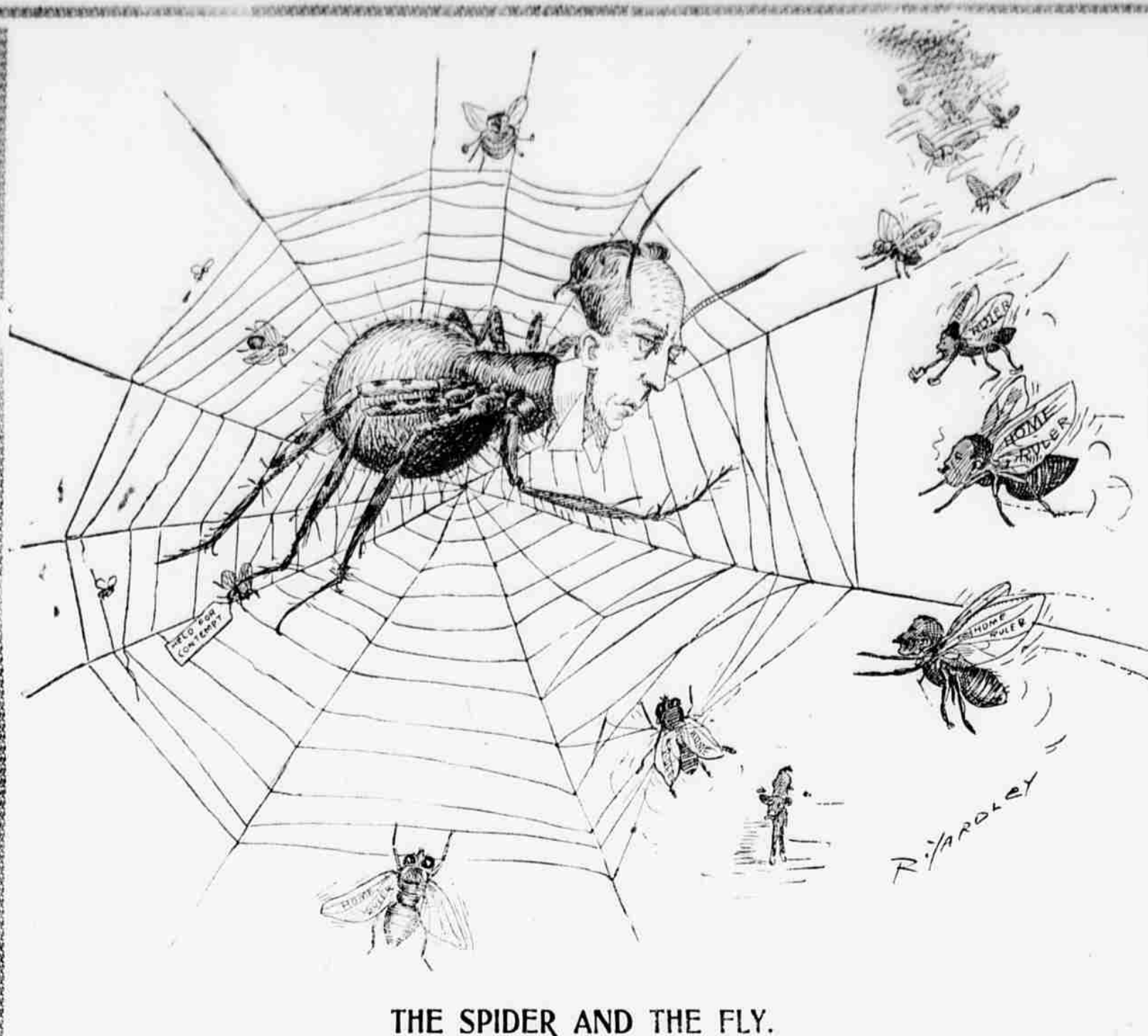
The veterans will leave for their homes today.

Miss Mamie Good Married.

The following article appeared in the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph of March 14, 1901:

"Frederick Bryan, of Harrisburg, and Miss Mamie E. Good, of Middletown, California, were united in wedlock at the parsonage of Memorial United Brethren church by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Long, on the 12th inst. at noon."

Miss Good was well and popularly known in Honolulu, having gone through the High School here, and being a daughter of Captain Good.



THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

LORD SALISBURY MAY SOON RETIRE

The Premier Ill, Aging and Tired of Political Life.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special to the Tribune from London, says:

There were alarming bulletins at several of the clubs yesterday respecting the health of the prime minister with forecasts of his resignation and retirement from public life before the end of April. While these announcements have been premature and caused needless anxiety, there had been no concealment of the truth at Westminster for several days that Lord Salisbury was aging rapidly and that he was not likely to remain in office after the new reign has fairly begun. Even before his present indisposition, it had become evident that his health was failing and that he was looking faded and worn. The queen's death and the press of business in connection with the opening scenes of the ceremonial of the new reign have prevented a journey to the Riviera, which might have invigorated him, and possibly it may now be too late for him to take advantage of a respite from official duties. It has been an open secret that the prime minister was weary of public life and anxious to retire after the general elections, but was dissuaded by urgent requests from the court. His inclination prompted retirement when King Edward ascended, but he was again forced to make a personal sacrifice and he waited for a convenient season. Those who have heard his recent speeches have been impressed with his listless manner, lack of animation and his increasing feebleness. Members of parliament have been predicting since January resignation before the close of the present session. It has been noticeable that the King has spared his premier needless attendance at court and appointed the service of Mr. Balfour many times when the Prime Minister would naturally have been in consultation with him. Even if current reports of Lord Salisbury's failing health are exaggerated there is little reason to doubt that there will be a new prime minister before midsummer, probably Mr. Balfour in preference to the Duke of Devonshire or Mr. Chamberlain. There were no notable callers at Arlington street yesterday and official bulletins do not yet admit the case is serious.

Denounces Missionaries.

BOSTON, March 31.—President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College took the Christian church to task for its part in the Chinese troubles during a Lenten sermon at the Old South Church this evening. His strongest sentences were these: "The very apostles sent forth by the church have shown they do not know how to keep the ten commandments. In China it looks as though the gospel was suspended as well as the law. The Christian church has been set back, nobody knows how far, by the behavior of the missionaries in China."

Naval Lieutenant Suffocated.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mrs. Josie Roper, wife of Lieut. Roper, who was suffocated in a fire aboard the gunboat Petrel at Cavite yesterday, is at the Troquois Hotel in this city with her sister, Mrs. Fay of Boston, and her daughter, Mrs. Harold Martin. She received the news with composure and did not break down, although apparently suffering great mental agony. Secretary Root and Secretary Long both sent messages of condolence, as did Admiral Crowninshield.

FUNSTON A BRIGADIER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Deserved Promotion of Aguinaldo's Captor—The Filipino Leader Jeered by Passing Natives.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President McKinley today rewarded General Funston for his achievement in capturing Aguinaldo by appointing him a Brigadier General in the regular Army, in accordance with the recommendation of General MacArthur.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: If Emilio Aguinaldo has violated any of the laws of war and declines to take the oath of allegiance to the United States he will be tried by a military commission to be appointed by Major General MacArthur. This is the important feature of the instructions sent by Secretary Root to General MacArthur today regarding the disposition to be made of the prisoner.

General MacArthur will make no bargain with Aguinaldo, giving him freedom in return for his aid in establishing the recognition of American sovereignty. He will inform Aguinaldo that the Government is disposed to deal leniently with him, and he will be held for the present as a prisoner of war. He will be kept under close surveillance, so as not to be able to communicate with his former subordinates to the injury of the United States. He will be allowed, if he desires, to take the oath of allegiance and then to acquaint the Filipinos generally with what he has done and his views as to their future course.

Aguinaldo has not placed himself in a position to be offered any terms by the United States under any of the proclamations or instructions governing the Philippines. No attempt will be made to bargain with him and he will first have to accept the sovereignty of the United States and also show that he comes within the terms of the amnesty offered before he could even be offered a position under the Government. If it seemed desirable to use him in a governmental capacity in the future, at present Aguinaldo will be considered on the same footing with other prisoners. The position of the United States in reference to the prisoner seems to have been misunderstood in some quarters, and there was an impression that our officers were ready to make terms with Aguinaldo in order to secure his services for the pacification of the islands. It is evident that any overtures to bring about this result will have to come from Aguinaldo. No doubt he will be given an opportunity to make a proposition of that kind, but until he does so he will be considered as a captured insurgent.

AGUINALDO JEERED A.F.

MANILA, March 30.—In company with Colonel Vella, his chief of staff, and Dr. Paracena, ex-treasurer of the Philippine Government, Aguinaldo now occupies one of the most sumptuous of the Malacanang palace. He is closely guarded but courteously treated. Captain Francis J. Kernan of the Second Infantry, Captain William L. Kenley of the First Artillery, members of General MacArthur's staff, Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg of the Third Artillery, with seven guards, are watching him.

Aguinaldo nervously paces the floor, and when deeply thinking thrusts his hands through his hair. He smokes many cigars and cigarettes, and he also has a hearty appetite. He speaks only a few words of English. He is conscious of his dignity, but tries to talk pleasantly with his guards. He often

praises the skill and audacity of General Funston in effecting his capture, saying that only by stratagem could he have been captured. It is said that Aguinaldo is very strongly averse to retreating from his former attitude, but that he must regard the best interests of the Filipino people.

Aguinaldo is well supplied with money and has ordered a supply of new clothes. He is careful of his personal appearance. He celebrated his thirty-second birthday before he was captured. The birthday festivities were prolonged and only terminated upon the arrival of General Funston. Aguinaldo tries to read the American newspapers, and is anxious to learn the state of public opinion in the United States concerning Philippine affairs. He has again conferred with General Trias and the Chief Justice, Arella, but his future intentions have not been announced. He spends much time seated by a barred window, watching the boats passing up and down the Pasig river.

This morning Aguinaldo was recognized by a crowd of natives going up the river in a lighter. The natives gazed at him a while in silence, and then began to jeer, calling him "Emilio" and vile names in the Tagalog language. The guards quieted the disturbance and Aguinaldo left the window in disgust.

The natives in Manila are undemonstrative concerning Aguinaldo's capture, and it is difficult to ascertain what the majority of them really think of it. It is certain that Aguinaldo's influence is less than formerly, though it is still great. The representatives of the Associated Press has interviewed many Filipinos, including both business and professional men in Manila, as well as representatives of the lower classes and former insurgents, on the capture of Aguinaldo. The majority of the persons questioned were unforgottenly glad that Aguinaldo had been captured, and said they considered that the worst obstacle to the speedy pacification of the islands had been removed. Some men distrust Aguinaldo and advise his immediate deportation. Others believe he can render vast assistance by urging his countrymen to acquiesce to American authority. All men agree that the outlook today is much brighter.

Over a Cliff Together.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), March 31.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening Mrs. Daniel Patterson, wife of a mechanic, her twelve-year-old daughter, and Nellie Chase, aged 14, all living in Cold Springs, went for a walk. They stopped at Table rock, half way up Breakneck mountain, to watch the forest fires burning on Crow Nest mountain, across the river. Suddenly the Patterson child slipped and fell over the cliff. The mother sprang forward to save the child and also fell over the rock. Nellie Chase became greatly excited as she saw her friends go over, and she, too, fell after them.

Table rock is 200 feet above tide water, and the side of the mountain under it is very steep. Nellie Chase fell in the branches of a large tree and was uninjured. The Patterson girl was found a few feet away with a broken arm and a cut and bruised body. Mrs. Patterson was found further down the mountain, dead. She had fallen at least 100 feet, and was dashed to death on the rocky side of the hill.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN SULTAN'S PALACE

Diplomats Left, the Band Ceased Playing But no One Hurt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—Yesterday's earthquake was felt in the Dolmabahce palace at the moment of the Baira ceremony, when the high officials were passing before the Sultan's throne. A panic resulted, particularly among the diplomats in the gallery, many of whom immediately left the palace. The band ceased playing and the musicians rushed to the doors. Pieces of plaster fell from the ceiling and portions of the chandeliers were broken, adding to the general alarm. The Sultan rose from his throne and took a few steps, apparently intending to leave the chamber, but he preserved great calmness and presence of mind, which had a good effect. After a moment's hesitation His Majesty reseated himself upon the throne and ordered the ceremony to proceed. A reception followed, without further incident.

Organizing the Philippines.

ZAMBOANGA, Island of Mindanao, March 31, 8 p. m.—Owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Sulu archipelago and the island of Mindanao, the Philippine Commission has about decided to organize a departmental government covering all of the islands south of the Visayas.

A uniform general provincial law is impossible of application in the extreme south islands on account of the necessary debarring of the Moros from self-government except in cases where they have fore sworn allegiance to Datus, the Sultan, and become subjects of the United States, and for the further reason of the multiplicity of races and tribes in Mindanao and the diversity of interests. The commission will appoint a departmental Governor having authority to negotiate with the Sultan, Datus and to act as direct representatives of the commission.

Beef and Fish Trust.

CHICAGO, April 1.—John Cudahy, when seen in regard to the report that negotiations are going on in San Francisco for the combination of the entire fish and packing industry, said:

"The project of consolidating the fishing and packing industries of the Pacific has been talked of for some time. As far as I know, the scheme has been ended in talk."

"As for the Pacific-American Fisheries Company, of which I am president, it has not been sold nor is it for sale. We do not intend to be absorbed by anyone."

Appointed From the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President today appointed Calvin T. Titus to be a cadet-at-large at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Titus was the first soldier to scale the wall at Peking.

General Corbin today cabled General MacArthur at Manila to send young Titus home on the first available transport in order that he may take the entrance examination to the Academy.

More Surrenders.

MANILA, April 1.—Thirty men of General Calles' command have surrendered. Of this number five were officers, including Col. Herrera and Relya.

The wife and mother of Aguinaldo, who have been living at Binacayan, near old Cavite, have been granted permission to visit him.

A SHOT AT THE CZAR

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Kieff says it is reported that an officer of the House-hold attempted to assassinate the Czar. He fired at His Majesty, but missed. He then shot and killed himself.

BERLIN, April 1.—The following dispatch has been received from the St. Petersburg correspondent of "Vorwaerts."

The report that a determined effort has been made on the life of the Czar, together with the fact that revolutionists committed their first overt act today by firing on the police, has thrown the inhabitants of the State into a state of terror. It is feared in all quarters that a wild and uncontrollable revolution may break forth.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday March 30.—The chief of the statistical bureau of the province and government of St. Petersburg, W. T. Takowenko, has been arrested in consequence of a letter of condolence which he wrote to the author, N. F. Annensky, who was injured in the recent rioting.

Attorney W. O. Lustig, president of the Association of St. Petersburg Lawyers, has written to the Minister of the Interior, M. Siplaguine, protesting against the action of the police during the riots; and many influential people have signed an address to M. Siplaguine criticising statements in the official reports of the troubles.

HOW THE TARIFF AIDS INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, April 1.—S. J. Robinson, managing director of W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., of Brightside works, Sheffield, England, arrived here on the Cunarder Lucania for the purpose of determining as to the location of a plant which the English concern purposes erecting in the United States. The Jessop Company, which is capitalized at \$2,000,000, operates one of the oldest established industrial plants in Europe, it being founded as far back as 1774. It manufactures crucible steel chiefly. The Sheffield works undertake a number of large contracts for the British government, and give employment to 1,650 hands.

In an interview, last night, Mr. Robinson said:

"We are going to build a plant on this side principally with a view to escape the tariff of some \$50 a ton, which the United States government imposes on crucible steel entering this country. Having works here will enable us to extend our important business connections in America. While it is somewhat premature to state what particular additional new lines we intend to enter into the manufacture of, I will say that we shall make a feature of the steel specialties which the Dingley tariff precludes us from manufacturing in England and shipping into the United States."

"Another reason for our present step is that we now labor under a distinct disadvantage on the other side owing to the high price of fuel. On last year's business we had to declare a reduced dividend on that score, notwithstanding our books having shown the largest turnover in the history of the company."

"As to the precise location of the plant, I am not yet in a position to say anything definite, but it may be taken for granted that our new works will be in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. W. P. Wagner, our general agent in the United States, and myself, leave for that city within the next few days for the purpose of going into the question of a suitable site."

Mr. Robinson thinks, but lightly of the idea of any serious competition arising from American exports of coal into Great Britain. He says that fuel prices on the other side must soon fall. "It must be remembered," he continued, "that two years ago coal was selling at 100 per cent lower than existing quotations. Moreover, the railroad freight rates from seaboard to British industrial centers would, I think, considerably tend to kill the possibilities of American coal in England. While I do not share the intense gloomy view which some persons indulge in as regards present and future business conditions in Great Britain, I cannot but admit that things look serious and would not be at all surprised to learn that many of the iron and steel plants on the other side are now executing orders at a loss."

Mr. Robinson will be in this country about three weeks, and is to visit a number of industrial plants. The projected Jessop works will be equipped with the most modern American machinery. On beginning operations a working force of 500 men is to be enlisted.

An Appeal for Boers.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Charles D. Pierce, representative in New York of the Boers of the Orange Free State, has issued an appeal to the Americans in which he analyzes the British terms of peace and applauds the Boers' refusal to accept them.

He charges bad faith on the part of the British Government in offering to grant amnesty and declares Lord Kitchener is trying to make a Benedict Arnold of General Botha by treating with him as an individual rather than as a representative of the Boer republic.

"They promise enfranchisement after a period of military rule as a crown colony," he continues, "but disfranchisement will be indefinitely prolonged." He likens the acts of their army to the cruelty of the Turks in Armenia and adds: "It lies now with the American people to decide whether the war is to be one of extermination, and the Boers appeal to them for their mediation."

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1653 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, 8-38: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend to my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.